

A photograph of a row of new, light green houses with red roofs, likely a resettlement project in Tacloban, Philippines. The houses are arranged in a row, with a paved road in the foreground and a grassy hill in the background. The sky is overcast and grey. The text "TACLOBAN RECOVERY: TDA IN HOUSING RESETTLEMENT" is overlaid in white, serif font. Below it, the author's name "LADYLYN LIM MANGADA" and affiliation "UP TACLOBAN" are also in white, serif font.

# TACLOBAN RECOVERY: TDA IN HOUSING RESETTLEMENT

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# SUPER TYPHOON HAIYAN (local name: Yolanda)

- In 2013, S.T Haiyan a Category 5 super typhoon, registered as one of the world's most devastating disasters, with close to US\$2 trillion estimated damages and 6300 deaths
- Tacloban City, home to around 250,000 individuals and the center of commerce of the Eastern Visayas region which was severely damaged by typhoon Haiyan



Photo: Philippine Star -AFP / Philippe Lopez



# POST-DISASTER RESPONSE

- The Tacloban city government allocated around 80 ha of land in the northern district (henceforth, Tacloban North), about 40 km away the city center, as 'safe areas' to build new settlements, where survivors who used to live in coastal zones (now declared 'no- build' areas) could relocate.





- President Benigno Aquino III committed to the slogan of building back better and declared a “40 m no-build zone” policy to ban the construction of houses within 40 meters from the coastline.
- Then later the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) put up the border sign poles in February 2014 (Yap, 2014; Yamada, 2017).
- The 40 meter zone was densely populated by illegal houses, about 14,600 houses were replaced in Tacloban North.





# HOUSING & RESETTLEMENT

- Tacloban North is now home to at least 31 permanent Pabahay villages/ communities dispersed across eleven barangays (village-level communities).
- NHA- developed 17 of these Pabahay sites with 14,479 housing units.
- Some 11,100 houses have already either been raffled or awarded to select beneficiaries; yet less than 65% were occupied and used as of June 2020.



# PABAHAY STRUGGLES

- far distance from their sources of livelihoods
- people's lack of access to potable water and reproductive health products and services.
- the low quality and small sizes of the houses
- the excessive delay in the construction of critical infrastructures, such as school buildings ;
- and the poor communication and lack of transparency in resettlement processes

# TDA EXPERIENCE

Local government officials disclosed intensive consensus-building process took place in a transdisciplinary manner involving 138 barangay chiefs, local government officers, humanitarian/development workers and the affected people.

They deliberated and agreed to build new residential/relocation areas in the northern Tacloban district (locally known as Pabahay) with spaces for commercial shops and provision of basic social services such as schools, health centers etc.

As of 2017, many people already moved in the relocation area although the “Yolanda” residents had various difficulties such as lack of water supply, health clinics and learning facilities



# TC21 POST-AUDIT INVESTIGATION IN FEBRUARY 2023

Communication between the central government and the local government did not go smoothly and that the top-down order without adequate and regular open communication with local stakeholders



COORDINATION  
CHALLENGES



POOR RESIDENTIAL/  
BENEFICIARY  
PARTICIPATION



SNAGS IN DRR  
PERSONNEL  
CONTINUITY

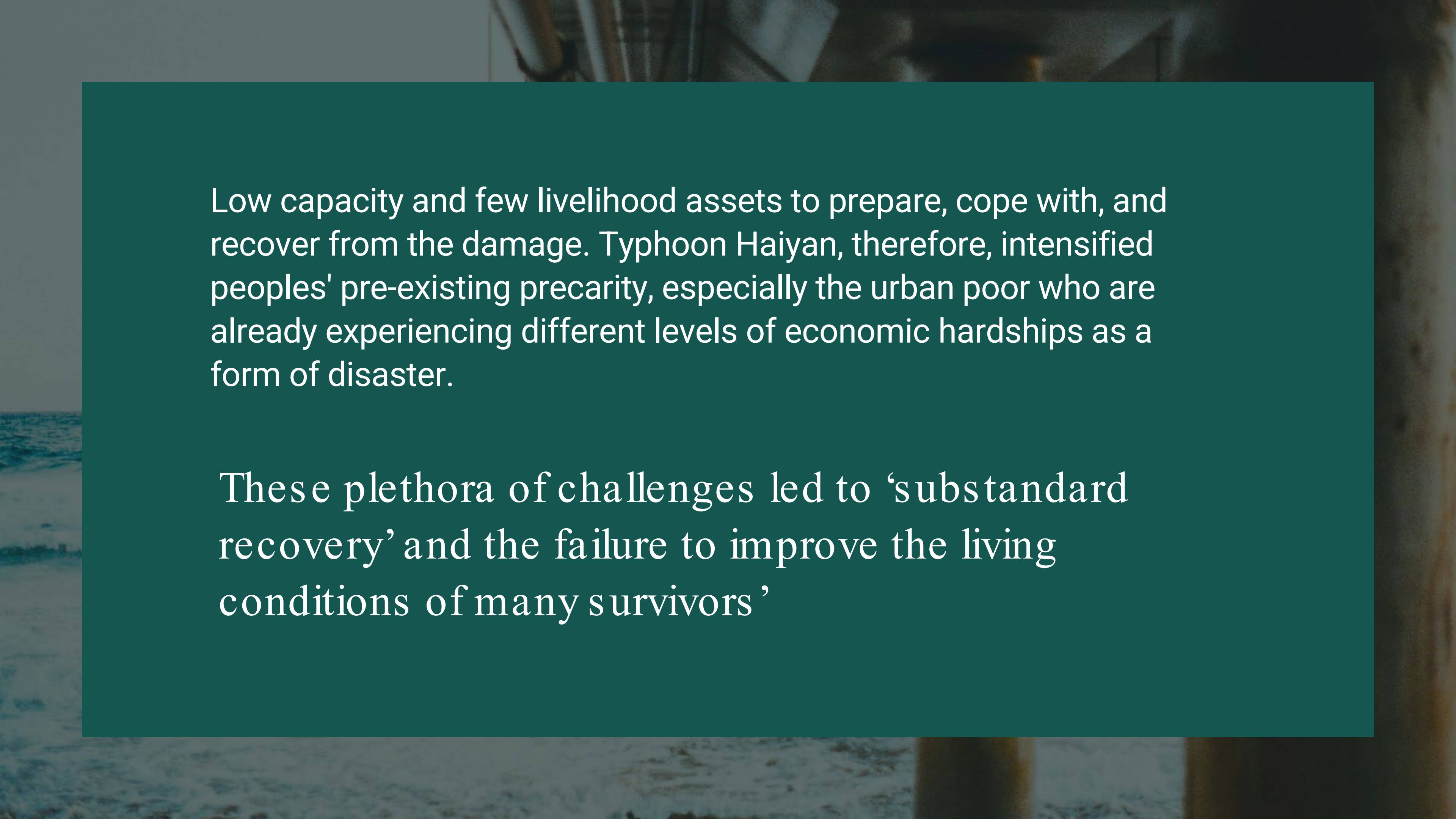


DIFFICULTY IN  
INFO/FLOW AND  
SHARING



POOR INTRA-  
GOVERNMENTAL  
COLLABORATION  
AT THE RESPONSE





Low capacity and few livelihood assets to prepare, cope with, and recover from the damage. Typhoon Haiyan, therefore, intensified peoples' pre-existing precarity, especially the urban poor who are already experiencing different levels of economic hardships as a form of disaster.

These plethora of challenges led to 'substandard recovery' and the failure to improve the living conditions of many survivors'





DAMO NA SALAMAT